NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1869.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE FENIANS-CONSUL HAGGERTY REFUSED AN EXEQUATUR.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1869. The Dublin Freeman, referring to the statement made by Mr. Bruce, the Home Secretary, concerning the treatment of Fenian prisoners, says it has reason te believe that he has been misled by the prison officials into justifying the treatment of the prisoner

The British Government have refused to grant an exequatur to James Haggerty, appointed Consul of the United States at Glasgow. The Government base their refusal on the ground that Mr. Haggerty

was connected with the Fenian movement. HUDSON BAY GOVERNMENT AND LOAN.

A complete Government for the Hudson Bay Ter ritory will soon be formed. McDougal will probably be appointed Lieutenant-Governor and, Rose Minis ter of Finance. In the House of Commons to-night the Canada Loan bill was read for the third time and passed.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Viscount Milton made inquiry respecting the boundaries between the British Possessions and the United States. Mr. Otway, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, replied that the land question was already settled. With respect to the water boundaries, Earl Russell in 1860 had proposed that the matter be referred for arbitration. The United States Government agreed to this proposal, but the negotiations were interrepted by the breaking out of war. In October last the American Government renewed the proposition for an arbitration, and the convention was signed, and which now awaits the ratification of the United States Senate.

THE GREAT BOAT RACE.

The Oxford boat crew are expected at Putney on Wednesday next. The new boat for the Oxford Club arrived to-day. It is 42 feet long. The Harvard crew were out for practice again last evening The speed attained was greater than ever.

PUBLIC OPINION OF THE HARVARD CREW.

LONDON, Aug. 8, 1869. The Saturday Review, in an article on the approaching international boat race, says: "If Harvard can show anything new in rowing, we shall be glad to see it; if she proves able to relieve the monotony of Oxford's success, we think Oxford herself will be grateful for it. The resolution to surrender the peculiarities of our own system, and accept the only cenditions under which was possible to make the match cannot be estimated too highly. At the same time the Harvards made a great concession in taking a coxswain; and the boldness with which they challenged the Oxfords on their own grounds deserves sympathy and admiration." The writer concludes by hoping that the treatment of the American boatmen during this visit will be such as to encourage its repetition. The Harvard boat was out for practice at Putney yesterday, with Lyman and Faye, the reliefs, who lately arrived from New-York. The Oxford crew are making good practice daily under Pangbourne. Notwithstanding previous reports to the contrary, the date of the race has not been finally decided upon.

A CABLE IN THE TROPICS.

The prospectus of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company has been assued. The design is to connect South America with Europe and the United States by means of a cable from Cuba to Central America.

THE TIMES ON DUELLING. LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1869.

The Times to-day has an article on the duel yesterday between Paul Cassagnac and Gustave Flowrens. It concludes as follows: " If better days are in store for France, if the Emperor is really bent on opening a fair field for political contests, we shall look for a gradual and final discontinuance of appeals to the sword, which only escape being ridiculous when absolutely atrocious."

THE CARLISTS - FLIGHT OF THEIR CHIEF-ANOTHER MOVEMENT.

Madrid, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1869. Several priests and other parties have been arrested at Astorga. Some were armed and had Carlist proclamations in their possession. Skirmishes are reported between the troops and bands of Carlists in Catalonia, in which nine insurgents were killed Savariegos, the Carlist chieftain, has fled to Portugal. PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1809.

In France has a report that the leaders of the Carlist movement have just held a conference in the south of France, at which they resolved to reënter Spain.

EXTRAORDINARY ORDER OF MINISTER ZORILLA

TO THE BISHOPS. MADRID, Aug. 8, 1869. In consequence of the participation of the clergy in the attempted rising of the Carlists, Minister Zorilla has promulgated a decree ordering Bishops to issue circulars to the clergy of their repective dioceses, recommending obedience to the laws, and threatening to withdraw the power to preach and hear confession from all who are hostile to their re-

AUSTRIA.

quirements.

PULSZKY INDORSING BEUST.

VIENNA, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1869. At a meeting of the Hungarian delegation yesterday, M. Pulszky made a speech applauding the course pursued by Baron Beust toward Germany, and also praising his policy on the Eastern question.

A PEACE POLICY-HUNGARIAN CONFIDENCE IN BARON BEUST.

VIENNA, Aug. 8, 1869. In the session of the Hungarian Delegation yester day, M. Crezy on the part of the Government presented an analysis of its foreign policy, and declared it was dictated by the desire to preserve and develop the interests of peace and liberty and to maintain good relations with the East and the West; but as such policy had not always been received with the same friendly spirit in which it was conceived, it could not show equal success everywhere. The Hangarian Delegation finally adopted all the items of the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This is considered as a strong manifestation of con-Edence in the policy of Baron von Beust.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

PROSPECTS OF RECONCILIATION. CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1869. A proposal was made in the Council yesterday to demand the presence at Constantinople of Ismail Pasha, the Viceroy of Egypt, to report upon his proceedings in Germany, France, and England. It is said that the representatives of the great Powers in this city interfered to prevent this step. It is probable that the Viceroy will come here, in obedience to the Sultan's command, and remove all unpleasant

feelings before the opening of the Suez Canal.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1869. The Specialer to-day has an editorial article on the difficulties between Turkey and Egypt. The writer says: "It is fortunate that the Sultan and Viceroy always want money; otherwise war might result." ASSEMBLING OF ENGLISH NAVAL FORCES TO PRE-VENT A COLLISION.

FLORENCE, Aug. 8, 1869. The Correspondence Italienne announces that the English squadren has sailed from the Bay of Naples for Maita, where it will soon be joined by the Atlantic squadron. This assembling of the English naval forces is intended to prevent, in case of meed, hostili-

foreigners that the English men-of-war in Chinese waters have been ordered to Yokohama, and the English regiment there that was about to leave has been ordered to remain.

POLYNESIA.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURG-EARTHQUAKE. LONDON, Aug. 8, 1869.

Advices have been received from Auckland to June 1. The Duke of Edinburg sailed without according an interview to the Maori King. The latter, in consequence, had refused to see the Governor of the colony. Severe shocks of earthquake visited the islands on the 5th of May, and continued at intervals for four days afterward. No lives were known to have been lost. A war had broken out in the Samoan Islands over the choice of a king. One battle had taken place between the rival factions, in which seventy men were killed. The British Consul's flag had been torn down, but no Europeans had been hurt.

FRANCE.

THE SENATUS CONSULTUM.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 6, 1869. The Senate have appointed MM. Devienne, Delangle, Bondet, Maupas, Laguerronnière, Bonchard. Lacaze, Behie, Casabianca, and Suin, a committee to examine the Senatus Consultum. The committee has organized a bureau by electing M. Rouher, President, M. Bouchard, Secretary.

ADOPTING THE REFORM-THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS.

PARIS, Aug. 8, 1869. The Committee of the Senate have adopted the first article of the Senatus Consultum. The disposition of the Senate is favorable to the project. An imperial decree appoints Admiral Regault de Genonilly to the charge of the Ministry of War during the illness of Marshal Niel. The Emperor will leave for the Camp of Chalons on the 12th inst. The departure of the Empress for the East is fixed for the 24th inst. IMPORTANT DECLARATION OF M. THIERS.

M. Thiers, according to the Temps, said recently in the Conference Hall, in the Chamber of Deputies: "Personal power is at an end; its day is past not only in France, but in all Europe. Governments which do not comprehend this are blind. It is only the free institutions of England that will to-day satisfy nations, and if they cannot come from across the Channel, they will come across the Atlantic."

THREATENED DISSOLUTION OF THE CHAMBER.

The dissolution of the Chamber, says The Temps, is again spoken of as likely to follow the prorogation. It was the opinion which prevailed on yesterday among a number of the Deputies, assembled at the Chamber. "It is the commencement of the dissolution," said one Deputy to another who had said to him "Au revoir." M. D'Andelarre replied, "Who knows!"

NICARAGUA.

PRESIDENT GUZMAN'S PROCLAMATION. PANAMA, July 31.-President Guzman of Nicragua, under date of June 17, has issued the following

proclamation: COMPATRIOTS: Yesterday was inaugurated in Leon by the taking of the barracks, a revolutionary movement which has been threatening for some time past. You well know that the loyal and beneficent policy which I have always striven to follow, from the time that I first occupied the position of President, guaranteeing the exercise of every liberty, but this has not been enough. The disposition for discord has seized upon the hearts of some few misguided Nicaraguans, impelling them to the commission of the binckest of crimes—sedition. Nicaraguans: I have adopted in time of peace the utmost mildness in the exercise of power, but I am resolved to apply every energy to the recatablishment of order, and I rely on your co-operation and bravery. General Officers and Soldiers: Raily round the Government with one accord. Be warned now, as upon former occasions, of the disturbers of the public, and be sure that you will find in your midst your sincere friend,

Nicaragua, June 27, 1809. Fernando Guzman.

On the 4th inst. an engagement took place at a place COMPATRIOTS: Yesterday was inaugurated in Leon by

your midst your sincere friend,
Nicaruna, June 27, 1869.
On the 4th inst. an engagement took place at a place
called "San Reque" between the Government troops
and the insurgents, in which the latter were completely
put to rout. The roads for a great distance were trucked
with the blood of the defeated rebels, showing that the
Chassepot rifles of the Government troops had done good
service. The revolutionists are committing all kinds of

HONDURAS.

THE INTEROCEANIC RAILROAD. PANAMA, Aug. 31.-The chief engineer of the

Honduras Interoceanic Railroad reports that large numbers of laborers are constantly arriving from Truxillo, Belize, Lewiston, and other points, and the work of surveying the road and laying the rails is progressing very favorably. The supplementary loan recoulty made in Paris for the continuation of the work has greatly increased the prospect of its early completion.

GUATEMALA.

Guatemala is at peace, and the late disorders onsequent upon the invasion of Serapio Cruz and his ollowers have been entirely quelled. This republic is on the sure road to progress and material advancement; resh capital is continually being invested in coffee and

SALVADOR.

The commercial and political condition of Saivador is highly satisfactory. This is one of the most prosperous and promising of the Central American Reprosperous and promising of the control of the last quarter, at the port of La Libertad, were \$183.854.41, against \$43,333.32 exports for the same period. The Scientific Commission, which was sent to the volcano Izaleo, to report on the causes and origin of the late eruption, have returned to the and origin of the late eruption, have returned to the apital. The mountain was still so heated that the Complesion could not approach the crater.

COSTA RICA.

The Official Gazette of Costa Rica gives publicity to the decree ordering a loan for \$20,000,000 for the construction of a cart-road to Linon Bay on the Atlan-tic. By this work will be avoided the long and tedious Cape Horn journey, or the expensive transit by way of Panama.

PANAMA.

PANAMA, July 31 .- The city is at present filled with passengers from all parts of the world, among whom are a number of bishops and priests en route for Rome to attend the Ecumenical Council. Mr. Sidney H. Diekens, second son of Mr. Charles Dickens, is also here. Mr. Dickens will leave the Isthmus in a few days for Vancouver's Island, where he is to join H. B. M. S. Chameleon. Among the passengers who leave the Isthmus to-day are Mr. William Nelson, Commercial Agent of the Panama Railroad, Mr. Turner, Acting Chief Engineer of the Panama Railroad, Mr. Turner, Acting Chief Engineer of the Panama Railroad, Mr. Turner, Acting Chief Engineer of the Panama Railroad, and Mr. Dingce, Chief Engineer of the Panama Railroad, in Company. Mr. D. goes home to report on the working of the Company's submarine boat explorer, the success of which, for diving parposes and the pearl fishery is placed beyond a doubt. During the last two years the submarine boat had been laying neglected on the beach near the railroad station, and was looked upon by many as a failure, but it had never been put to the test. The builder of the boat, Mr. Krohl, died in this city shortly after it was furnished, two years ago, and until Mr. Dingce came to the Isthmus there was no one who understoed how to the Isthmus there was no one who understoed how to work the boat. The success is now established. News has been received here that the brig Ontario, Kendrick, of and for Melbourne from New-York, January 26, was abandoned very leaky in a perfectly disabled state May 30, latitude 21 S., ion. 57 E, and broke up and sunk shortly afterward. The crew were saved and landed at Mauritius. whom are a number of bishops and priests en route for

ECUADOR.

THE VOLCANOES THREATENING.

GUAYAQUIL, July 25 .- We are all frightened over the predictions of the German savant who declares that this year we shall experience the greatest earth quakes that have ever been known. These predictions are believed by a great many, particularly as we have every now and then a good shaking. On the 21st inst. we had quite a severe shock of earthquake here, which was felt as far as Patta and Callae. Two days afterward a shower of ashes fell over this city, which it is believed proceed from the old volcane Pichinchi, the mountain on which the City of Quito is situated. The volcances of Pichinchi and Cotopaxi are at present in a state of activity, which leads to all kinds of apprehensions. The Tumbes petroleum wells are doing well—they produce at present some 3,000 galions cally. The National Conventos has declared the country in a state of war; it has given the Executive full power to act just as he pleases. Gen. Garcia Moreus is a despot of the worst character, and the power conferred on him will be used to the very best advantage to gratify his thirst for blood. quakes that have ever been known. These predictions

NEW RAILROADS AND GOLD DIGGINGS. LIMA, July 22 .- The proposals for the con-

struction of the Transandine Railroad, from Lima to Oroyo, near the head of navigation upon the Mayre River, were opened on the 18th instant. There was but three competitors-Henry Meiggs, Senor Montero, and a Ger-JAPAN.

HOSTILITY TO FOREIGNERS.

London, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1869.

The Morning Post of to-day says that affairs in James are so unsettled and such a hostility is shown is

some are so unsettled and such a hostility is shown is

man by the name of Christian. Meiggs's proposal is for \$24,000,000 to \$27,000,000 in \$27,000,000 to \$27,000,

partment of the Amazon is anxiously looked for, and if the above is confirmed there will be a regular exodus of foreigners to the placeres.

On the 18th instant the first cutting was made on the Pisco and Ica Railroad, President Baita taking the first spade-full, and the Bishop of Tiberopoles gave his benediction. The ceremony was a grand affair. On the evening previous the President, with his Ministers, Directors of the road, and a large number of invited guests, left Callao in the frigates Huascar, Union, and Independencia, for Pisco, where they arrived early in the morning and proceeded to the town, where they were received with enthusiasm by the people. The President returned to Lima on the evening of the 20th.

BOLIVIA.

THE INDIANS IN REVOLT.

LA PAZ, June 28 .- In consequence of the equestration of the lands belonging to the Indians by Gen. Melgarjo, in May last, for the purpose of replenish ing the Treasury, the Indians have ejected the purchasers, and are in a state of revolt. Troops have been sent to reduce them to obedience. With this exception peace and quiet reigns all through the Republic. The remainder of the troops quartered here are hard to work cutting the road through the mountains to the Valley of Potopoto. Bolivia recognizes the cause of the Cubans as her own, and will shortly accredit a Minister to the Government of Cespedes.

WASHINGTON.

DESTITUTION AMONG THE FREEDMEN-A CALL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS-THE MEMPHIS, EL PASO, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY-AN IMPORTANT LAWSUIT-THE NEW CUR-RENCY-CAMP MEETINGS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE |

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1869. Mrs. Griffing, President of the National Freedmen's Relief Association, publishes an appeal for contributions from the North and West to aid the large number of people suffering here, who are unable to work by reason of disease and age. Among the sufferers are both white and colored, but principally they are that class of freed people who were emancipated at an age, or in a physical condition, when self-support was impossible. Mrs. Griffing says one great cause of destitution among the colored people here is owing to the fact that one-third of the laboring men of family and the widows with children are most of the time but partially employed. The profits of the full labor of those who are willing to, and begging for, work would not only supply their own wants, but afford provision for the chil dren and aged ones belonging to them. The wants and sufferings of this class of able-bodied persons cannot be pressed upon the General Government, and all efforts to transfer any considerable number of them have been met with objections on account of children and old

Among the official dispatches sent to Europe by the State Department by the steamer that left New-York City yesterday was a communication to Minister Washburne, in answer to interrogations from parties in Paris relative to Fremont's Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company. It appears that allarge amount of money has been invested by financial men in Paris in bonds and stock of this Company, and recently reports to the discredit of the concern have been circulated calculated to destroy confidence in the good faith of the vendors of the securities and the success of the enterprise. Minister Washburne was applied to by the purchasers of the bonds, and he inquired of the State Department as to the status of the Company. The communication sent by the State Department yesterday per steamer, contained a certificate of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, setting forth that a bill was passed in the House by a large majority vote, granting to the Company the right of way through the poblic domain, and that no subsidy was asked or granted. Also, a certificate of the Clerk of the Senate, that the House bill was presented to the Senate, and immediate action urged upon it by Senator Morton, but on the request of the Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroads the bill was referred to his Committee, and that it was never reported back to the Senate, though an attempt was made by Senator Morton and others to get the matter disposed of; also, a certificate from the President of the Railroad Company, that the Company has been regularly organized and has received large grants of land from the State of Texas, and ask nothing from the United States Government save the right of way through its territories. Other spapers showing the

An important case, involving the possession of the most valuable railroad franchise in Texas, will be heard in this city before Judge Swayne of the Supreme Court, in Chambers, during the ensuing week. The foreign bondholders brought suit against the present organization of the Galveston and Houston Railroad in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Judge Watrous presiding, and obtained an order pending the decision to have a receiver appointee. Owing to the paralytic stroke sustained by Judge Watrous, Judge Swayne was assigned temporarily to the Texas circuit, and was en route to Galveston, accompanied by Judge Jere. Black, attorney for the Company, when the unfortunate acci dent on the Louisville and Memphis Railroad, by which that gentleman came near losing his life, caused a postpostment until the present time. The most eminent counsel of Texas, including Wm. Pinckney Hill, W. P. Bailinger, and Col. Jack, are retained, in addition to Judge Black, by the Galveston Company, while the foreign bondholders are ably represented by W. G.

Hale, esq. Only \$15,000 in ten cent notes remain in the vaults of the Treasury Department. All the fractional currency of

other denominations has been issued. There are several Methodist camp meetings now in progress in the immediate neighborhood of this city. The colored camp meeting on the eastern Branch of the Potomac was to-day attended by at least 5,000 people. Secretary Robeson returned last evening, but will depart, with Admiral Porter, on a tour of inspection, after

the Cabinet meeting of Tuesday. Gen. Dent reached here last evening, and will take charge of the White House on Monday.

PROPOSED VISIT OF THE EMPRESS EUGENIE TO THIS COUNTRY-ADMIRAL HOFF RELIEVED-MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EXEUTIVE COM-MITTEE OF THE UNION LEAGUE-THE ARMY

OF THE TENNESSEE. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]
It is understood that in the event of the Empress Euge nie making the tour of this country, the Navy Department will be advised by the commanding officer of the United States Squadron in Europe, in time to make prepations for her reception. The French fleet to convey a Empress across the Atlantic, will in that event prob-ly be escorted by Rear Admiral Radford, in his flag-

ably be escorted by Rair Admiral Radicty, in his hagship, the Franklin.

Dispatches were recently sent from the Navy Department to Rear Admiral Hoff, commanding our squadren
in Cuban waters, ordering him, on their receipt, to leave
the squadron in charge of the senior officer next in command, and proceed with his flagship, the Albany, to
Portsmouth, N. H. It is therefore probable that Admiral
Hoff will be at home in a few days.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League
of America, will meet at the Union League House in
Philadelphia on Wednesday the lith inst, at 2 o'clock p.
m. Provisions will be made for the elections in Texas
and Mississippi. The delegates from these States have
arrived.

and Mississippi. The delegates from these states have arrived.

Gen. John A. Rawlins, President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, has notified the organization that the following-named persons have been selected as the Executive Committee of Arrangements for the fourth anual meeting of the Society, to be held at Louisville, Ky., the 17th of next November, viz.: Cols. B. H. Bristow, A. H. Markhaud, Gen. E. H. Murry, Capt. Harry Gille, Col. Thomas E. Bramlette, Gen. W. T. Ward, Louisville; Gen. W. G. Gersham, Col. J. T. McQuiddy, Surgeon D. W. Vodges, New-Albany; Gens. Ben. Spooner, Lawrenceburg, and McGinniss, Indianapolis; Cols. M. C. Garber and James Kegwyn, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Gen. A. Hickenlooper, Ciuchmati; Col. L. M. Dayton, Washington, D. C.; Gens. W. G. Landrum, Lancaster; J. T. Croxton, Paris, and D. W. Lindsay, Frankfort; Cols. R. Kelly, Lexington, and J. Mason Brown, Frankfort, Ky.

ton, Paris, and D. W. Landsay, Frankfort, Ky.
Lexington, and J. Mason Brown, Frankfort, Ky.
The President has recognized Gregorio Dominiquez as
Consul of Ecuador at New-York.
A dispatch received at the Treasury Department today, announces the death, by drowning, on the 4th inst.,
at St. Marks, Florida, of Thomas A. Stayner, the Collector
of Chatoma at that place.

THE BOSTON TRAGEDY-FUNERAL OF MRS. HOBBS. BOSTON, Aug. 7.- The funeral of the late

Mrs. Kate A. Hobbs, whose violent death had caused such a mournful sensation, took place yesterday after. noon from the residence of Dr. Hobbs. The house was

made by Mr. Meiggs. Rich and extensive gold diggings have been discovered upon the Mayro. A general stampede has taken place among the German settlers on the Pozuru, and several parties are about leaving Lima for the Placeres. Gold has been known to exist for a long time upon the upper sources of the Amazon, but not in such quantities as has been lately found. Nuggets weighing from half an ounce to one ounce and a half have been washed out from the sand found on the banks and creeks of the Mayro. Some specimens have been forwarded to Lima to the Government. The report of the Prefect of the Department of the Amazon is anxiously looked for, and if the above is confirmed there will be a regular exodus of the Regent and Secretary of War by the American Minister. The proposal was not accepted American Minister. The proposal was not accepted at present. Mr. Forbes, however, continues his negotiations.

SKIRMISHES-A BRITISH WAR VESSEL. HAVANA, Aug. 8.-Three skirmishes have recently taken place near Cinco Villas, in which 20 insurgents were killed. The British man-of-war Philomel arrived here last week, and sailed yesterday.

THE CINCO VILLAS CAMPAIGN-THE REPUBLICAN

GOVERNMENT TO BE REMOVED TO HOLGUIN. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- Advices from Cuba to the 30th of July, received in this city to-day, state that the Spanish troops in the insurgent districts have been reënforced by all the disposable forces on the sland preparatory to active operations. In the Cinco Villas district there have been several contests in which small parties have been engaged, but in every instance the Spaniards were defeated. It is reported that in these engagements the Spanish loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners amounted to nearly 400. These reënforcements are sent principally to the district commanded by Gen. Jordan, and the campaign promised to be very active; but on account of the setting in of the rainy season both parties are compelled to suspend operations. The town of Holguin s reported to be in possession of the Cubans, with its fortifications and stores. The Cespedes Government will be removed to that place, as the position is a very strong one.

NEW FILIBUSTERS WELL SUPPLIED.

The Cubans continue to be reënforced by volunteers from the United States. Two hundred and twenty-five, recruited in Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky, succeeded in landing on the 28th, and joining Gen. Quesada's forces. They carried with them arms and ammunition, and a large supply of camp equipage. The health of the Cubans is stated to be

THE LATE TELEGRAMS FROM MADRID TO GEN. DE RODAS—REMEDIOS AND TRINIDAD TO BE BESIEGED—NEW RISINGS.

HAVANA, Aug. 1.—By cable telegram from Regent errano, dated Madrid, July 30, Capt.Gen. de Rodas is directed to communicate with Carlos Manuel Cespedes, our President, and all the leaders of the revolutionary party and offer them a colonial form of government, similar to the Canadian Dominion. Gen. de Rodas, with a view to carry out his instructions, has consulted to-day with different parties here whom he thinks best informed as to the wishes and desires of our people, and seems in earnest to learn what will be the reception by the Cubans of this news. Yesterday, Gen. de Rodas received a telegram from Gen. Prim, saying; I am forwarding preparations for the organization of reënforcements for your command. This information, which is given by Government officials, settles the question of all alleged propositions by the United States for the purchase of the Island. Yesterday, Don Domingo Leon, Governor of Matanzas, left here for the City of Matanzas with eighty released criminals. We have the news by steamer this morning that Gov. Moreno, commanding the Spanish garrison at Remedios, on hearing that Gen. Rudolf, the valiant Polander, who commands 1,500 Americans and Cubans, was approachng the city, went out to meet him, but was driven back into the city, which, when the steamer left, was closely besieged by the army of Cubans and filibusters. Gen. Costa Real, commanding at Trinidad, came here yesterday after reënforcements for that city. I have ews from there that out of the 600 marines who were sent there 14 days since 315 were in the hospital, down with the yellow fever and cholera. My correspondent at Trinidad writes me that our forces have appeared in large numbers before that city during the last 10 days, and he says they have some artillery. Another line of intrenchments has been constructed there outside of the city walls. At the battle of Puerto Principe I learn that Cols. Celestio randa and Cornelio Parra were the two chieftains who penetrated the city with their commands. They went even to the smallest buildings containing Government supplies, and carried off the last pound of flour and meat brought there but three days previously by the transport Pajaro del Oceano. Since our forces achieved this victory, the inhabitants have been put on short rations. There was no flour left. Each person is allowed one potato, and a very small piece of meat. New intrenchments are being thrown around the city, a quarter of a mile from the old ones. These are being built by Cubans drafted from the population. Two very wealthy planters, Señores Fidel Barrera, and Miguel Fernandez, are famong those at work on the trenches, and

inals of all classes. I learn that Gen. de Rodas has news of the appearance before Cardenas and Bemba (half-way station on the railroad between Cardenas and Matanzas) of a body of revolutionists, and that another body occupies the hacienda of Señor Ponce de Leon, present editor of La Revolucion, and residing in New-York. I have already advised you of the execution of Don Carlos Polhemus at Santa Clara and the loss of your dispatches sent in his care, and which were inclosed in a cigar box with a double bottom. No trial for accusation was made against him. He was taken at 4 a. m. of yesterday morning, and led out to the public Plaza and shot. He said he was a nephew of Theodore Polhemus, esq., a merchant in business at No. 59 Broad-st, N. Y. His parents reside at Nuevitas. All are citizens of the United States.

are chained together with other Cubans, and crim-

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT CESPEDES. At date of July 7 the following was promul-

At date of July 7 the following was promutgated:

CUBANS: We cannot ignore the happy successes which
have accrued since April 10, and those which followed at
Gualmaro. There was organized all the elements of the
revolution in Cuba under one government. There it was
where we acquired the right to be recognized as an independent nation by the civilized world.

We are not ignorant that, although the organs of our
enemy publish much against us, our successes have followed so swiftly that we are now rid of our oppressors
throughout all the country of the Eastern and Central
Departments of the Island. We are absolute masters in
the country, while our Spanish enemies are being decimated in the large cities by disease and femine, and when
they obtain food they must so with thousands of men in
order to protect the little that they may obtain. Their
soldiers are deserting and joining us by the hundreds.
With great reduction of her resources Spain has not as
yet seen a single illusion achieved.

The organization of the country as an independent
nation is being rapidly consummated in both departments; that is, while we are establishing the departments; that is, while we are establishing the departments and regulations of a republic we keep march with
the necessary requirements of our war.

Imitate, my countrymen, the patriotism which you
observe in the Departments of Government and second
it with your and. Count upon the zeal of your leaders, and
prove that you not only desire to be independent but
meritorious. [Callos M. De Cespeles, President.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

IN THE FIELD, TRINIDAD DIVISION, July 3.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

IN THE FIELD, TRINIDAD DIVISION, July 3.

GENERAL ORDERS.—Captains of Companies will see that their commands be allowed to celebrate in a becoming manner the ninety-second anniversary of the Independence of the United States. Those who are fighting with us on this beautiful part of America should receive some manifestation from us to recognize that memorable day to the first people of the New World. Independence and Country!

Adjutant General.

THE INTERCEPTED LETTERS OF CESPEDES-REVE-LATIONS OF CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The following are extracts from letters to Cespedes intercepted by the Spanish authorities at Havana. At date of New-York, April 20th, Mr. Commissioner

na. At date of New Yols, sp. At date of New Yoliente writes:

"When I returned from Havana with Figureredo I remembered that all his effects to excite the patriotism of the Havanese proved that they did not have any, and he has not forgotten that we had more trouble to get over to our side Merales Lemus than any one else—a hard effort; but there is no one more deaf than he who does not want to hear. I am forced to confess that, in Matanzas, I obtained a result that I should have never been able to obtained a few or the state of the

the sugar crop which had not commenced being gathered and which they desired to garner. In my opinion these men put themselves at the front, is, order to stop the revolution. To the first, I said that we should struggle for our independence, and we ought to make an effort; that, afterwards, there would be time enough to think of a vice and cowardly annexation; and, further, while the crop was being gathered, if large sums of money should be sent to the United States with which to buy the things we needed and have them sent to the East, there would rise up soon after in the West strong and powerful elements which would make the movement irresisticle at Havana, and give the death blow to Spanish domination in Cuba. When the second Junta was formed, and I had received your authority in the matter, much time had been lost—a terrible persecution had arisen, and many people had left. All that I learned at Key West was, that the Junta had been dissolved, and I wrote to Morales Lemus, who held the most inexplicable influence with the Western people of the isle, to reunite the scattered fold and put himself at the head, venturing as I did to promise that you would approve my action in the premises. I got here at last, and to my surprise found that two months' time had been spent in forming a Junta sa numerous as a Congress, that José Valiente held the general power of attorney from our Government, and that there was much intrigue being shown, the object of which was to get him out of authority and to put Morales Lemus in." "Señor Valiente merits the confidence of the Government, and he ought to be confirmed in his post, and there should be given him, in detail, all necessary powers; if he has lost your confidence remove him and appoint another. I think the 'other 'should not be Morales Lemus in any event. As you are far away from here I venture to give you my opinion with respect as to how the posts abroad should be assigned, viz: José Valiente, should be General Agent for Spain; Francisco Fessor, Embassador to Rossor, GEN. GRANT'S SENTIMENTS.

Mr. Domingo Ruiz is supposed to have written the letter of which the following is an extract:

"I went to the headquarters of Gen. Grant, and not being able to see him, because he was much occupied, received notice, through one of his aids, that he would see me on the next day. I sent him your note. " I could not see him on the day indicated, because, as his Adjutant toid me, he was sick. The same officer returned to teil me, two days afterward, that the General was pleased with your communication, and that he sympathized with all his heart toward our cause, but that he could not, in the present state of things, receive me other than as any other gentleman. He invited me to visit him as such, and said he would be very giad to see me. At the moment of the arrival of your dispatch another one reached me from the Revolutionary Committee of Camaguey, authorizing C. Carlos de Varona y Varona (now also at Paris) and myself to grant letters of marque and reprisal. However, your authorization did not accompany this dispatch, and we await it."

FRENCH INTEREST IN CUBAN AFFAIRS. written the letter of which the following is an extract:

FRENCH INTEREST IN CUBAN AFFAIRS. FRENCH INTEREST IN CUBAN APPAIRS.

The Count de Faverniere, acting as French
Minister at Washington, left Newport a few days ago,
and had an interview on Saturday with the Spanish Minister, Sefor Roberts, at the Albemarle Hotel, in this city,
on matters pertaining to the present condition of Cuba-THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

It is stated on high diplomatic authority that the gunboats lately seized are actually known to be intended for Cuba. The Spanish squadron of large vessels now in those waters, will, as soon as relieved by them, be sent to the Peruvian coast, to force that nation to accept any terms of peace which may be offered. As already mentioned in The Trinung, these light-draight guiboats are emmently well fitted for patrol service in the intricate bays and inlets of the Antilles, which were many years ago the safe refuge of pirates and slavers.

THE JUNTA AND THEIR FRIENDS. The Junta have addressed a letter of thanks to the Republicans of Tennessee, and to the Grand Army of the Republic, for their warm expressions of sympathy with the cause of Cuban independence. The rumor published in The Tribune over a week ago that a Cuban expedition was about to leave a Floridian port under the command of an experienced American officer, has been fully confirmed. It is reported that the Junta are about to make a protestation to the United States Government against any project for the purchase of Cuba. The leaders declare they have no desire to buy the island, nor to see it bought by any one else. They are confident of obtaining it soon, without the incumbrance of a heavy debt. Vague reports are affoat with regard to the departure of a Cuban expedition from a Northern port within the next six weeks. The released fillousters and their leaders have lately become mysteriously quiet. lished in THE TRIBUNE over a week ago that a Cuban

THE MOBILE RIOT.

THE CAUSE OF THE DISTURBANCE-ANOTHER VERSION. BY TELEGRAPH TO

MOBILE, Aug. 7 .- The Republicans adverlsed a meeting for Thursday night to celebrate the election of Col. Buck to Congress. On Wednesday night and Thursday the Conservatives were organizing, and threat ening to break up the meeting, but the Republicans knew nothing of this until about noon on Thursday. In spite of the threats, however, the meeting was organized in the evening and about 3,000 person were present, of whom over 1,000 were whites. Speeches were delivered by Albert Griffin, Dr. R. N. Barr, Col. A. E. Buck, and H. Ray Myers, and the Conservatives themselves admit that nothing was said to which exception could be taken. About 19 o'clock, a notoriously quarrelsome man named David Reed, foreman of the Merchants' Fire Company, who had been using boisterous and insulting language, fired a pistol in the outskirts of the crowd, and in a few seconds the firing became general. The crowd immediately dispersed; but, in a few minutes the colored people rallied and returned to the stand, where they were called to order by Albert Griffin and Col. Wicker sham, but the news coming that the Conservatives were massing to attack them again, they moved off in a body, the rabble following and firing into them as they went. One white man and three colored men are known to have been killed, and a dozen or more wounded. The city has een very much excited since, but it is believed that all danger is now past. The Register and Tribune have for some time been filled with inflammatory articles chiefly nciting to murder, and are unquestionably responsible for the riot. A large class of our best citizens are really indignant at the course of the Rebel leaders and their followers, and strong hopes are entertained that the effect will in the end be good.

BANQUET TO CHINESE MERCHANTS IN CHICAGO-SPEECH OF CHOY-CHEW.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7 .- Sing-Man and Choy-Chew, the Chinese merchants, were entertained at a private banquet at the Sherman House last evening, which was attended by leading citizens. J. M. Richards, President of the Board of Trade, presided. Speeches were made by Mr. Richards, Alderman Wicker, the Hon. N. B. Judd, A. G. Gould of San Francisco, Joseph Medill, and Choy-Chew. The following is the speech of the latter:

Eleven years ago I came from my home in China to seek my fortune in your great Republic. I landed on the golden shore of California, utterly ignorant of your lan guage, unknown to any of your people; a stranger to your customs and laws, and in the minds of some an in your customs and naws, and in the indust of some an in-truder—one of that race whose presence is deemed a pos-itive injury to the public prosperity. But, gentlemen, I found both kindness and justice. I found that above the prejudice which had been formed against us, there flowed a deep broad stream of popular equality; that the hand of friendship was extended to the people of every nation, of friendship was extended to the people of every nation, and that even Chinamen might live, be happy, ancessful, and respected, in free America. [Applause.] I gathered knowledge in your public schools; Hearned to speak as you do; to red and write as you do; to act and think as you do; and, gentlemen, I rejoice that it is so; that I have been able to cross this vast continent without the aid of an interpreter lapplause] even. That here in the heart of the United States I can speak to you in your own familiar speech, and tell you how the sid of an interpreter lapplause] even. That here in the heart of the United States I can speak to you in your own familiar speech, and tell you how much—how very much—I appreciate your hospitality [applause]; how grateful I feel for the privileges and advantages I have enjoyed in your glorious country, and how carnestly I hope that your example of enterprise, energy, vitality, and national generosity, may be seen and understood as I see and understand it by our Government. [Applause.] Mr. Buringame has done much to promote good feeling in China toward the American nation. He made himself well acquainted with the authorities at Pekin. He won their confidence to a remarkable degree. He is an excellent man, and I believe if his advice is received and acted upon, China will soon be the cordial friend of all the commercial powers of the earth. Already we are doing something in the way of progress in modern improvements. Steamboat lines have been established on our rivers, and the telegraph whit soon connect us with this wonderful sovereignty of the Western hemisphere, where the people rule; where everything proclaims peace and good-will to all. China must brush away the duet of her antiquity, and, looking acress the Pacific, beheld and profit by the new lossons of the New World. (Applause.) We trust our visit, gentleman, may be bound together in friendship forever, and that a Chinaman in America, or an American in China, may find like protection and like consideration in their scarch for happiness and wealth.

to hear. I am locked the volume of the volum

THE ECLIPSE. The predictions of our astronomers were verified to the letter by the celestial event of Saturday

last. In this city and its vicinity many misgivings were

expressed as to its visibility, for the sky was overcast up

to the very moment of apparent contact, but the cloudy

curtain, slowly rising, at last revealed to crowds of anx

ious spectators the dazzling luminary just as its limb began to be obscured by the intervening moon. The dark concave formed on the solar disk by this lunar overlapping gradually expanded until it reached the line of greatest obscurity, when the sun, viewed through colored glass, seemed to assume a phase of the moon, and appeared as a delicate crescent. In this position more than five-sixths of the direct rays were shut off, yet the day was so little darkened as to raise the suggestion that much of the remaining light was due to the phenomenon of diffusion From this stage of the eclipse the somber hues which shaded the landscape passed slowly away with the re' treating penumbra, and finally were lost in the golden tints of the returning sun. No remarkable change in the atmosphere was indicated by the barometer or thermom eter, and the wind varied but slightly in force during the imposing scene. The changes noted in a partial eclipse, even though considerable, can have no special significance when compared with what was revealed to those who saw our planet and its satellite in the same night line with the sun. We are told by telegraph that at the principal points of observation the sky was cloudless, and that all the phisosophical instruments were brought into successful operation. The exact value of the new information thus acquired cannot be estimated until the full reports of the several commissions have been published. Yet we have assurances sufficient to authorize the announcement that the total solar eclipse of 1869 has been more closely and successfully observed than any previous phenomenon of the same class. It may be gratifying to the national pride of some to know that this country already contains a greater number of large refractors than can be found in any one kingdom of the Old World. Yet none of these, owing to their position, could be brought inte requisition for observing the total cellpse. Gar astronomers have been obliged to travel hundreds, and, in some instances, thousands of miles, to reach the points of observation on the line of totality to which they were severally assigned. At Boston the sky was obscured by clouds; at Philadelphia a similar disappointment was experienced. At Cincinnati gas was lighted, and the atmosphere had a yellowish appearance. A large party of scientific observers, including Prof. Winlock of Harvard; Alvan Clark, and others, obtained some gratifying results at Shelbyville, Ky., and took several photographs of the sun. The red protuberances and Baily's beads were distinctly visible. Prof. Winlock observed eleven bright lines in the spectrum, only five having been previously determined. At Mattoon, Ill., Profs. Hough of Dudley Ob servatory, and Murray of Rutgers College, observed the total obscuration with the aid of an instrument for measuring the protuberances, and a chronograph to note accurately the time of the various phenomena, the time being obtained by telegraphic communication with the Observatory at Albany. At the moment of totality the darkness was equal to that of a moonlight night, and the temperature had fallen from 1020 to 600. There were openings in the moon-two on the east side, and one on the south-west side. Just after the total eclipse, through the openings, the lucid glow of the sun was distinctly visible. The corona was not as generally described in books, &c., a halo of light surrounding the moon, but was distinctly seen in the shape of a five-pointed prong on the lower, and two prongs on the upper circumference of the moon. These prongs presented a radiant appearance. The generally-received theory regarding the corona, that it is the atmosphere of the sun, does not seem to be sustained by observations made at this point. It is conjectured that the corona is in some way caused by the phenomena of light passing through the atmosphere. Although search was made, no planetary bodies were

observed between Mercury and the Sun. Six spots were visible on the suface of the sun before the eclipse, two of which were very prominent. The cusps on the moon had a ragged and blarred appearance. Baily's bends were seen distinctly by all the observers, extending through an arc of at least 50 degrees. The moment the eclipse became total the flame-like protuberances were seen with wonderful distinctness, one very large on the lower limb of the sun, and three nearly as large on the upper limb, while at least seven or eight of them in all were visible. The one on the right hand lower limb had somewhat the appearance of a fullrigged ship with sails set. In its part nearest the moon were two or three jet black spots.

> THE TOTAL OBSCURATION. REPORTS FROM SCIENTIFIC PARTIES.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 7 .- The total eclipse of the nu, at Springfield, Ill., has come off with a perfectly loudless sky, and a beautiful transparent atmosphere. At the head of the working force stationed here for the past three weeks, making the necessary preparations for observing the eclipse, is Charles A. Scott, for a long time one of the principal assistants on the Coast Survey-Under him are Mr. L. N. Pauntalis, Major J. W. Black, and Mr. Fitzgerald, in charge of the department for photographing the sun as often as possible during the pro-gress of the eclipse. To assist Mr. Scott in the determination of time, and recording as well as making certain observations on the corona and red protuberances, were assigned Mr. Robert A. McLeed, and two young gentle men from Cambridge, whose names were not ascertained During the scientific observations with the instruments, t was necessary to have perfect silence and fixed atten" tion on the part of the observers, hence, instead of observ ing the eclipse at any point within the city, the Coast Survey party sellected a point about two miles from the center of this town. This spot is within the grounds surrounding the reservoir which supplies Springfield with the water of the Sangamon River, on the south-west side of the river. Just below its elevated sloping sides a temporary observatory was erected to shelter the principal instruments of observation. Within the building was mounted a fine transit instrument, for obtaining the local time of Springfield, and for determining its difference of longitude from Washington. This morning (August 7) the superintend ent of the coast survey arrived. His son, Professor James M. Pierce of Harvard, has been here some days. New Haven is represented by Professor Twining; the New-York University by its Professor of Astronomy the Kingston [University, Canada, by Prof. Dupuis; and the State of Maryland by the Hon. Mr. Evans, formerly member of Congress, and an enthusiastic amateur astronomer There are probably others of whom I have not heard-Soon after 1 o'clock this afternoon the astronomers began to take their positions and prepare their numerous and varied instruments for observation. The predicted time for the meridian of the little observatory were: Beginning of eclipse, 4h. 55m. 5-10s., Springfield, mean time, beginning of totality, 5h. 5m. 20 7-10s.; end of totality, 5h. 8m. 10 2-10s.; mean time of eclipse, 6h

3m. 41 2-10s. Quite a number of people were collected outside the fence and cord which inclosed the astronomers. Somewhat later numerous carriages and farm wagons began to arrive, and the horses were tied to the fence. Crowdt of people on foot and some or horseback began to stream from the town toward the reservoir. Finding they were not permitted within the astronomical lines, the people, men, ladies and children, stormed the hights of the reservoir and took possession, where they remained standing or seated on the grassy slope awaiting the eclipse. At 4 o'clock the astronomers were looking in silence through their telescopes for the first contact, and it came at last within a very few seconds of the predicted time. In a moment more the whole crowd recognized the black moment more the whole crowd recognized the black dent in the sun's north-western limit through their pieces of smoked glass. As the schipse progressed, the photographic party took impressions rapidly, and recorded at the same time the instant of obtaining their pictures. Not less than 235 impressions of the sun were taken from the beginning to the close of the cellpse. At the fam., the diminution of light was very perceptible, and at 6 o'clock a singular leaden nue began to spread over the heavens, especially toward the north-wost. At three minutes past s, er a little more than two minutes before the total obscuration, the planet Venus was seen, and the boys began to err sut—"I see a star." Within six seconds of the prediction, the last rays of the sun disappeared, and that instant the corona burst forth in all its splender and heasty. Another moment and the red flash of a protuberance borst forth en the left hand limb of the sun, like a tongue of flame jetting out horizentally. Soon another jet flashed vertically downward from the lowest limb et the sun. Others, observing with the aid of the telescope, saw several more of these protuberances. Messwhie the heavens had darkened sufficiently to permit a view of the following planets and stars, besides Venus; viz.: Mercury, Mars, Batern, Regulus and Arctarus. Oze gentleman relates that his neighbor's fowls went to heir roost; but probably owing to the extreme clearness of the atmosphere, and its absolute freedom from all clouds, every one was impressed with the fact that the darkness was not nearly as great as they expected. A hord of cattle feeding at a little distance from dent in the sun's north-western limit through their